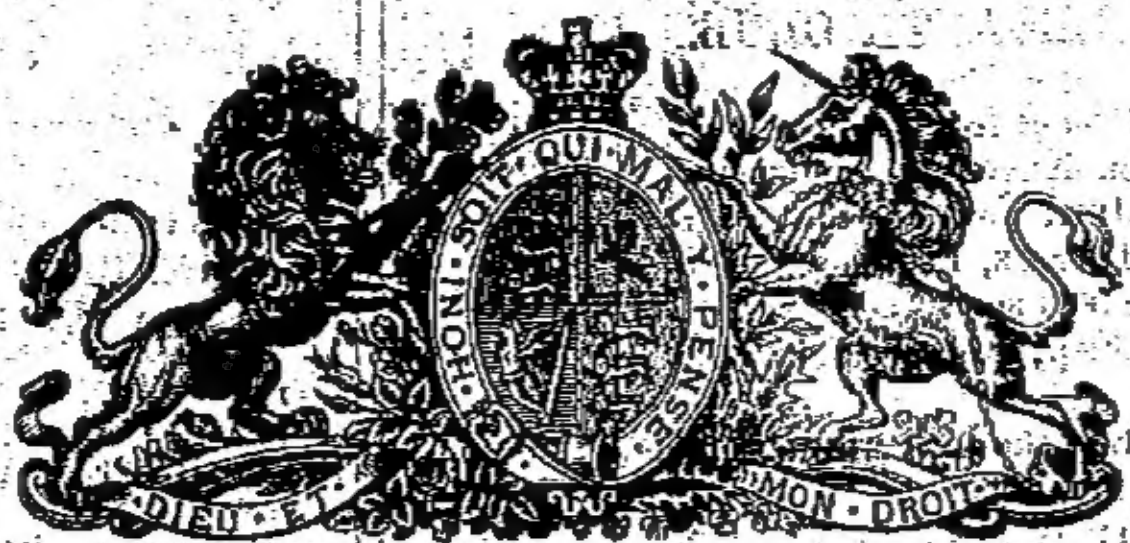


CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXIV. No. 1678.

號十二月十年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1898.

日五初月九年戌戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALBAN, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BAZZES HENDY & CO., 4 Old Jewry, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—WHITE & BAKER, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Messrs. Brown & Co., Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, and other ports.

Arrivals.

Oct. 20, Yezo, Brit. steamer, 580, Ash-ton, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, Oct. 16 and 19, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Departures.

Oct. 20, Malacca, for Singapore & Bombay, 20, Batavia, for Calcutta, 20, San Lorenzo, for Manila, 20, Cornelia, for Yokohama, 20, Chow Sze, for Bangkok, 20, Glenis, for Singapore & Cebu.

Passengers.

List of Passengers per S. S. Malacca.—FIRST CLASS. For Malacca.—Captain Tracey, Lieut. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Glover, Messrs C. A. Wild, Ellis, Donnelly, Yucelch, J. A. Harris, T. May, C. Gardner, A. G. Weston. For Southampton.—Mrs. Mellish and 4 children; 1 native female servant, Lieut. Wm. Fred. Hill, Lieut. Grant, Capt. Cookson, Dr. R. Bernard, Mr. Robson. For Alexandria.—Messrs Celdoli and Fauchi. For Bombay.—Captain P. B. Jones.

SECOND CLASS. For Southampton.—Lieut. Grant and servant, Messrs James Henderson, James R. Child, 8 Seamen. For Malacca.—Messrs R. S. Means, Sandra, Glover. For Bombay.—6 Europeans and 83 Natives.—AGENTS.—Lieut. Forrester, Messrs Nissen, Leplac, Oberst and 60 Chinese.

Shipping Reports.

The British steamer Yezo, from East Coast, reports fine weather and steady N. E. monsoon. All the passengers to Hongkong; the steamships Kwantung and Pung Shuey at Swatow when the Yezo was leaving; the steamer Asaf in Foochow. Disturbances were reported at Tamsui, and B. M. gunboat Janie, and the U. S. gunboat Arrowhead had gone over from Foochow to Tamsui.

Under Despatch.

For Shanghai.—Per Titania, Wednesday, the 21st instant, at daylight.

New Advertisements.

FOR NEW YORK. The A. 1 American barque "STERLING" (BUILT IN 1866.) of 458 Tons Register, LINDARD, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here, and at Whampoa, and have early despatch for the above port.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCOW. The Steamship "DOUGLAS" will leave for the above ports on Saturday, the 24th inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, October 20, 1898.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the outside "Tenders for Helms," will be received until Noon on Saturday, the 24th instant, for the supply of 700 HELMETS with White Puggies, to be delivered at the Military Store Department, Hongkong. A size Roll can be seen and any further information obtained at the Commissariat Office.

REDMOND UNIAOKE, Dep. Comm. Gen. Controller's Office, Commissariat, China, Hongkong, October 20, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public of Hongkong that he has just opened THE HOTEL DES COLONIES RENAISSANCE, where he will personally superintend his own Cuisine. He is prepared to take orders and deliver to any part of the City at the shortest notice. He is also ready to cater or take the management of Balls, Parties, &c. Having been several years Cook of the New York Club, he feels confident by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. N.B.—Baked Pork and Beans, Thursday and Sunday. Fish Chowder, Tuesday and Friday.

H. TRENT, Caterer. No. 198, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, October 17, 1898.

New Advertisements.

MORRIS'S DIRECTORY FOR CHINA JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES, &c., &c., 1899.

THE Undersigned begs to announce that the first volume of the above work will be published early in January 1899, and he requests that the subscribers addressed to the different residents be returned as soon as possible and that all foreigners lately arrived in China, will be glad to receive their copies for inspection without delay.

Orders will be received by and copies can be obtained from Messrs DROWN & Co. Swatow, Messrs GILES & Co. Amoy, Messrs HANCOCK & Co. Foochow, Shanghai Recorder Office Shanghai, Japan Times Office Yokohama, Messrs CASE & Co. Nagasaki, F. ALBAN, Esq. Clements Lane, London, and Messrs J. STRATMAN & Co. San Francisco, Hongkong.

N.B.—All advertisements must be sent in not later than 15th November.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the Dutch barque "Pais-talon."

(Signed) F. VAN DER TAS, Master. Hongkong, October 19, 1898.

NEW BOOK.

"HE Speculations of 'The Old Philosopher' LAO-TSE." Translated from the Chinese by JOHN CHAMBERS, A.M. Price \$1.80. Also, "The Origin of the Chinese" by the same author: Price \$1. Apply at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. or The London Mission House. Hongkong, October 17, 1898.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

ON and after Monday next, the 19th instant, the Charges for Board at the Company's Hotel will be reduced to the following scale: For Board, to Residents or Non-residents, \$45 a month. For 1 Breakfast, \$0.80. For 1 Dinner, \$1.20.

On and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., no money will be taken at the Bar or in the Billiard Rooms. Tickets will be on sale in the Bar and Billiard Rooms, price 25 cents each, and Drinks and Games must be paid for with these.

By order of the Board of Directors, C. LANGDON DAVIES, Secretary. Hongkong, October 17, 1898.

NOTICE.

HE undersigned, being about to leave the Colony in a short time, requests all persons indebted to him to settle the amount of their respective Bills AT ONCE.

O. HOCHSTETTER. Hongkong, October 15, 1898.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Between YUE CHEONG, Plaintiff, and WILLIAM REYNVAAN, Defendant.

WHEREAS an Action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above-named Yue Cheong, against the above named William Reynvaan trading under the style or firm of Reynvaan Brothers and Company of Hongkong to recover the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, for money payable by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, for monies received by the Defendant for the use of the Plaintiff and for damages for the breach of a Charter Party made between the Plaintiff and the Defendant, whereby it was agreed that the ship Java (North-German barque) of seven thousand two hundred piculs carrying capacity should proceed from Hongkong to Yokohama with a full cargo of lawful Merchandise which the said Plaintiff agreed to ship, and there deliver the same, Freight for the same being payable, Fifteen Hundred Dollars at Hongkong, and the balance at Yokohama, after delivery of the said Cargo at the rate of Thirty-eight cents per picul, (certain perils and casualties in the said Charter Party mentioned only excepted), and all conditions were fulfilled and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the Plaintiff to have the said Charter Party fulfilled and performed by the Defendant on his part, yet the ship did not proceed from Hongkong to Yokohama, and the defendant could not and did not perform his said Agreement and it being alleged that the said William Reynvaan does not reside within this island or its dependencies, a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued returnable on the Twenty-sixth day of October instant, wherein George Barty Falconer, of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, under and by Collinson, Master of the British barque Leefsa, are Garnishees.

Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this Action, the said William Reynvaan or any person on his behalf, will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate process in Actions at Law against persons absent from the Colony," the said Attachment may be dissolved. Dated this Tenth day of October, 1898. Wm. GASKELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

New Advertisements.

D. KHAOKO, or his authorized Agent, is requested to take delivery, on or before the 20th October, of 497 slabs LEAD or British ship Douglas, from Bombay, at present stored in our godowns at their risk and expense, or the same will be sold for balance of Charter money due.

ROSMAN & Co. Agents for Captain and Charterers. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CANTON RACES. The above Races will take place on Wednesday 16th and Thursday 17th December next. Further particulars will be duly announced.

FRED W. COARL, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, October 14, 1898.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

LIFE ASSURANCE. HE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding \$5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1898.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1898.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED.

ENDERS are invited for the Surplus T.A.R. produced at the Works of the above for a period of 6 months, commencing from the 1st day of November next. The quantity produced is about 2500 gallons per month.

Tenders will be received until the 28th instant, by the Undersigned, from whom all further information may be obtained. The right to reject the highest or any tender is reserved.

Gas Works, Hongkong, October 7, 1898.

COALS. HE Undersigned are prepared to Coal Steamers on the most reasonable terms from a Cargo of English Steam Coals now, about in this Harbour or from fresh Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co. Hongkong, September 22, 1898.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late firm of DENT & Co., are requested to furnish particulars of the same to the Trustees, addressed to the care of Mr. E. WHEATLEY, Hongkong, on or before the 30th November, 1898, in order to participate in the first dividend.

A. TURNER, Trustee of Dent & Co. W. KRESSER, Co's Estate. Hongkong, September 18, 1898.

NOTICE. DOCUMENTS Translated, at reasonable rates, from English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese or German into Chinese, or from Chinese into English. Address, "The China Mail" Office, 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

FOR SALE AT EAST-POINT. Complete assortment of Lowmoor and A. Thompson's PLATE and SLICED IRON, BAR, ROD, ANGLE IRON and RIVETS. Double shear, Spring and Blister STEEL, in round, square and flat bars. Babbits METAL, Rods and Pipes. GAS FITTINGS of every description. Boiler TUBES, Pressure GAUGES, FILES, PACKING and all kinds of Engineer's Supplies.

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, September 1, 1898.

NOTICE. THE Office of the WANCHAI STEAM BAKERY is REMOVED to the Store of Messrs MACLEOD & Co., where all orders addressed "WANCHAI STEAM BAKERY" will receive prompt attention. FANCY BISCUIT and CAKE constantly on hand.

L. P. WARD, Proprietor. Hongkong, September 3, 1898.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. HE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum, say \$7.60 per paid-up share of \$125, and \$1.60 Share on which \$25 have been paid, is payable at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors, VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager. Hongkong, August 18, 1898.

WILL & ELLIS, General & Commission Agents NAGASAKI.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Trustees of DENT & Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale), on

FRIDAY,

20th November, 1898, at 3 P.M., on the ground.

THE BUILDINGS known as DENT & Co.'s Warehouse, Plaza Forepart, measuring 298 feet in frontage, by 175 feet in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7, and consisting of

One DWELLING HOUSE in the Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below capable of holding about 2,000 Tons.

The Centre BUILDING known as DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms, Compradore's Quarters, Spacious Fire-proof Treasury and Godown, capable of holding about 1,000 Tons.

One DWELLING HOUSE in the Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 6 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons capacity.

Crown Rent \$917.94 per annum. These Buildings have only been erected two years and are built of Granite and Brick; the woodwork being Teak throughout.

The whole of this Property to be sold either in one or more lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, one third 2 months after sale, and the balance 4 months after sale, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchasers.

For further particulars or details of plan, apply to

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co. Hongkong, October 16, 1898.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, Chairman, GEORGE JOHN HILLMAN, Esq. Deputy Chairman, GEO. F. HARRIS, Esq. W. H. FORSTER, Esq. JAMES B. TAYLOR, Esq. SOLOMON D. SASSOON, Esq. A. JOSE, Esq. WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq. J. P. DUNCANBROW, Esq. JULIUS MENDEL, Esq. RICHARD ROWATT, Esq. E. R. BELLING, Esq.

Managers. VICTOR KRESSER, Esq. Chief Manager. SHANGHAI. DAVID MACLEOD, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. "6 " 4 per cent. " "12 " 5 per cent. " LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drifts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, June 17, 1898.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned having PURCHASED the interest of the "WANCHAI STEAM BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Ship Masters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD in various forms, to any part of the Colony.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at low rates constantly on hand or baked in quantities at short notice.

Also, Butter, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound. Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BAKED, SODA, Sale-ratus and Cream TARTAR.

LOUR of best Brands constantly on hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound. CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JOSEPH PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at Messrs MACLEOD & Co.'s will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD. Hongkong, February 17, 1898.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES. PAQUEBOIS POSTE FRANCAIS. STRAITS FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINTE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES.

HOMBAI, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship "DONNA" will leave for the above places, with MALES, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 24th instant. Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. of the 24th instant. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent. Hongkong, October 7, 1898.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to and from NEW YORK. STEAMERS of this line will be despatched as follows:

Great Republic, on or about Aug. 15. Japan, Sept. 15. China, Oct. 15. Great Republic, Nov. 15. Japan, Dec. 15.

Connections are made at Panama with Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America; at Aspinwall with the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West India and Pacific Steamship Company," (Limited), and the "French Transatlantic Company." And, at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for the following Steamship Lines: Canadian, German, National, General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship Co., Hamburg and American Packet Co., New York and Bremen Steamship Co., and North German Lloyd.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through passengers and freight to America, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Ports of Mexico and on the West Coast of Central and South America, to as far as Valparaiso, New York, Liverpool, Southampton and St. Nazaire, France.

Freight to United States payable in advance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent additional, at shipper's option.

For further information, apply at the Agency of the Company, Praya West. GEO. F. BOWMAN, Agent. Hongkong, July 15, 1898.

Shipping. FOR SHANGHAI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN. The Steamship "YESO" Capt. Ashron, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, October 17, 1898.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ. THE P. & O. steamship "SUNDA" expected from Yokohama on 20th instant, will be despatched for Suez, about 48 hours after arrival here, taking Passengers and Cargo for Europe, and will call en route at Singapore, Suez, and Aden.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent. Hongkong, October 16, 1898.

FOR SHANGHAI. The first-class Dutch schooner "GESIENA" Capt. ORDREMAN, having the greater portion of the Cargo on board, will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to W. PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, October 16, 1898.

The Diamond Line S. S. "UNITED SERVICE" expected to arrive from England before the end of the month, will proceed immediately to Shanghai.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED. Hongkong, October 16, 1898.

Shipping.

FOR SINGAPORE. The British barque "ASCENDANT" 517 Tons Register, Captain GARDNER, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1898.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The North German Ship "SCHILLER" will load for the above Port and have despatch.

For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, October 13, 1898.

FOR NAGASAKI DIRECT. The A. N. G. barque "CATHARIN A JUEGENSEN" Captain PETERSEN, will have early despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, October 2, 1898.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT. The British barque "DOUGLASS" will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, October 2, 1898.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY. The American Barque "MAUD HELEN" Captain THOMAS, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, September 24, 1898.

FOR NEW YORK. The British barque "PRINCESS OF WALES" will load at Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, September 25, 1898.

FOR NEW YORK. The British barque "PRINCESS OF WALES" will load at Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, September 25, 1898.

FOR NEW YORK. The British barque "PRINCESS OF WALES" will load at Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, September 25, 1898.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The British ship "DOUGLASS" 540 Tons Register, MORRISON, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BOSMAN & Co. Hongkong, September 24, 1898.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES. S. S. ANSHARTESBURY, FROM BOMBAY & SINGAPORE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named steamer are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo not called for within Forty-eight hours will be landed and stored at risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "Donna," 7th January, 1898. RT 531. 1 Case Paper. B 531. 25 cases Arms. J (in diamond) 52/76. C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent. Hongkong, October 6, 1898.

NOTICES OF FIRMS. WE have authorized Mr. OLAVS BUDEN to sign our Firm from this date. DREYER & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1898.

NOTICE. HAVE this day established myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ATTORNEY, ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. U. LANGDON DAVIES. Hongkong, July 1, 1898.

NOTICE. FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS, Agent. Hongkong, August 15, 1897.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NELSON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last. Mr. THOMAS PIM, Mr. WILLIAM NISBET, OLMSTED and Mr. H. SETMOU GRAY are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date. OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, October 6, 1898.

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OUTRAGE AT FORMOSA.

INTELLIGENCE of another outrage reaches us from Formosa, Messrs C. D. Kerr and G. S. Bird, of the firm of Messrs Dodd & Co., having while on a visit to Banca been mobbed and severely injured, barely escaping with their lives. Their Comrade was forced to fly, leaving in the hands of the Chinese the money, &c., in his possession. It appears that Messrs Bird & Co. had leased a house at Banca, about 12 miles from Tamsui, but certain coolies refused to permit them to take possession. These gentlemen therefore proceeded thither, and on reaching the spot were attacked by about 500 men armed with spears, stones, knives, and hammers, and a deadly onset was made upon the two gentlemen, who attempted to fly. Their revolvers were knocked out of their hands. Mr Bird was struck down first by a stone, and much hurt with muskets and spear points, but he managed to rise; before he reached Mr Kerr, that gentleman received a heavy blow from a stone which struck him in the head, bringing him to the ground and causing a large wound. Both gentlemen continued to rise and struggle on for about fifty yards, till they reached the precincts of the Mandarin's Yamen, but before doing so they were struck down several times, and heavily beaten with bamboo and blunt spears. The local Mandarins have utterly ignored the request for aid of H. M.'s Consul, and the attack is thoroughly consonant with the outrages and defamatory proclamations which have been recorded at Chinkiang, Kewang, Yangchow, Shanghai, Tamsui, Swatow, etc., etc. By the *Yesso* we learn that two gun-boats had left Foochow for Tamsui consequent on the news being received there. Fortunately Sir Harry Keppel is at Hongkong.

PRESTIGE.

COMPLICATIONS are thickening in the North, and upon their result will probably depend our status in China for at least another decade. It is the fashion to decri "prestige" ever since some of the leading papers took up the cry at home and abroad to show what a very empty thing it was. We admit the truth of much that they urged as regards European politics; but this simply because our material power, open to the observation of all, and freely discussed in the British press, stands us in actual stead. There are in fact two definitions to be attached to the word; one, the position you choose to assume in the eyes of foreign nations whose estimate of your material powers is but slightly affected by what you say or do, owing to their knowledge of what you actually can do; and the other the position you choose to keep with people whose estimate of you is wholly dependent upon what you say or do under given circumstances. In other words, our prestige in French eyes and our prestige in Chinese eyes are two totally different matters. We may be laughed at or even snubbed by the former, but there will be throughout an underlying consciousness that we hold a position which might make war unpleasant; and more than that, there is a tolerably fair estimate, probably, of the causes which lead us to take any given course, and which are understood to stand apart from the questions of force or fear. With Chinese on the contrary we know that a hesitation to strike is attributed to either fear or incompetency. It may be fear of losing commercial advantages, it may be fear of expending life and property, but the word "fear" alone expresses the native idea of our action. We are perfectly aware that many of their leading statesmen have formed a tolerably correct estimate of our true position; but even they have never recognised, have never been taught, how comparatively small a matter our relations with China appear to those entrusted at home with the conduct of Imperial interests. The great mass of the smaller officials and people are totally unacquainted with our resources and our position, and it is in their eyes that it is necessary to maintain what Europe calls "prestige."

That this is nothing new to our local readers, we readily admit; but those at home have for the last few years been slowly losing sight of the fact that with the loss of prestige will depart our commercial position. We cannot, if we would, restore the old days of the Thirteen Hong, when gigantic fortunes were made by avowedly abdicating national self-respect and that liberty of action which in other quarters of the world we so strenuously upheld. Matters have gone too far for this. Other nations have stepped in, other interests have sprung up; small houses, whose existence depends upon the comparative freedom of modern regulations, bar the way to a return to the old monopoly. We have no safety but in progress. There is no middle course open—such as Sir R. Alcock has of late attempted; inaction is going backward, and we must either gain all we desire or resign our position altogether. This latter accomplished, China will very soon find portions of her territory annexed, a result at which, weary of the ten years' vain protest against diplomatic inaction, we should hardly reprove. If other nations begin, Great Britain could not for her own safety hold back, and living men may yet see the administration of a Chinese province in British hands. Despite her avowed unwillingness to annex in any sense there will soon come either the necessity of seeing other nations in possession of Chinese territory, while we are left behind vainly endeavouring to press under French, American, or Russian rule, the commerce for which we have sacrificed our honor and our name; or, on the other

hand, of our assuming that position which the universal law of progress renders inevitable, either on our part or that of other nations.

We find the following in the *North China Herald*, relating to the Portuguese title to Macao:

"Our readers are probably well aware that Macao is only occupied by the Portuguese, as the English, French and American hold Shanghai—and not on Hongkong is held, in full, free, and territorial right. Certain Portuguese adventures who had done good service in hunting down a noted pirate chief were allowed, in 1587, to settle on a plot of land at the extremity of the Hiang-shan peninsula. A ground rent of Tls. 600 a year has been paid since 1592 to the present day; and a Chinese official resided on the spot and Chinese Customs dues were collected till 1849. Governor Amaral then closed the Custom House; was murdered for doing so at the instigation of the Kwangtung Government; and the resident Mandarin was expelled in consequence of this outrage. A successful attempt was made in 1862 by Senhor Guimaraes, the then Governor of Macao, to secure its recognition as a possession of Portugal; but his successor failed to effect an exchange of ratifications, and the settlement has remained on its basis."

Our contemporary is slightly in error in saying that a ground rent has been paid by the Portuguese down to the present day. The rent is several years in arrear. "At present (remarks our contemporary) Portugal is in the anomalous position of occupying, colonially, a district of China to which she has no other title than a traditional permission to reside and trade there, granted verbally, three hundred years ago, to some Portuguese adventurers."

LOCAL.

We learn that the Prince of Tso, is the purchaser of the British steamer *Undine* belonging to Messrs Douglas Laiprak & Co. of Hongkong, the price is somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$105,000, or a little over her original cost six years ago.—*Recorder*.

We much regret to have to record the death of Capt. Dunn of the *Chillingham*, which occurred on Wednesday night in consequence of the upsetting of a boat. The following are the particulars of the occurrence. A sampan containing Capt. Dunn and Capt. Way of the *Randolph* on leaving the former vessel capsized. Capt. Way being an excellent swimmer, was after being some time in the water rescued by the officers of the *Velocity*, but Capt. Dunn was unfortunately drowned. Much credit is due to the praiseworthy exertions of the people on board the *Velocity* for their efforts in saving Capt. Way and the sampan man. The body has not yet been recovered.—*Ibid*.

The same journal is glad to hear it stated that H. B. M. S. *Godney* is to proceed to Chinkiang, and trusts this portends that some strong measures are about to be taken with reference to the Yangchow difficulty.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Shanghai paper says:—"In order to ascertain whether the Chinese were willing or not to emigrate to America, I, last winter, proposed to take the names of those who wished to go, and in two months time 200 good strong fellows came to my study and put down their names."

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
October 20th, 1868.

The Sessions were resumed this morning, before the Hon. H. J. Ball and the following Jurors:—Messrs Case, Hodgson, Reed, Verrill, Stewart, Chilli, and Bleeker.

The first case brought on for hearing was the charge of murder against Lee Aon, the convict who stands charged with having murdered John Stimpson, a turnkey in Gaol, on the 18th ultimo. Mr Douglas, Superintendent of the Gaol, was the first witness called, and he deposed to the circumstances attending the nursing and death of the deceased turnkey. On the same morning, witness had fogged him on the spot for saying that the turnkey had told a lie. The Gaol Regulations require an interval of twenty-four hours previous to such fogging taking place; but this was so flagrant a case, and was so grossly in violation of the regulations, that Mr D. consequently fogged him at once. Prisoner bore a bad character at Stone Cutter's Island and an indifferent one at Victoria Gaol; and he certainly never gave him any food by way of luxury. Prisoner cross-examined the Gaol Superintendent on some length, and elicited the fact that prisoner had persisted in saying, on the day of the occurrence, that he struck deceased because the turnkey had told a lie and got him fogged. On being asked by prisoner if he was of opinion that he killed the turnkey, Mr Douglas, by permission of the Court, said he did not think he did; the prisoner, he believed, meant to beat the deceased very severely, but not to kill him; this, however, was merely an opinion gathered from hearsay in Gaol.

Dr Murray (Colonial Surgeon) was next called, and deposed that deceased's wounds, the surgical operations performed upon the head, and the deductions he naturally made from an examination of the said wounds. Death was caused by fracture of the skull, and this fracture could not, in his opinion, have been caused by a fall unless deceased had fallen with great violence against a blunt stone. The pain of the wound on the thigh might have been so acute as to cause deceased to forget the more dangerous wound on the head; and so explain the fact that it was only on subsequent examination that the death-wound was discovered.

Under any circumstances, however, deceased would have died.

Miranda, the colored turnkey who saw the blows struck by prisoner upon deceased, deposed to the manner in which they were inflicted. While in the working-yard of the Gaol (where prisoner was sitting without his dinner), he heard a sound as of some one being struck, and on turning saw prisoner with the hammer produced, and drawing from deceased and swinging to give a blow on the other side of his head, given with and ran to stop prisoner, but the blows were given before he reached him. Deceased fell and struck his temple against a dressed stone, and almost immediately got up and ran up the rampart. Witness caught prisoner round the body, and took the hammer from him; there was no struggle between prisoner and deceased. On attention having been called by the Court to an apparent discrepancy between the evidence here given and that given by the same witness in the Police Court, Mr Haylar (for the prosecution) called his Lordship's attention to the fact that the Portuguese interpreter at the Magistrate's was, he believed, very inefficient. The witness, when asked, said distinctly that he did not understand the Police Court interpreter very well, at least not so well as he did Mr Rozario.

Mr Gray, Gaol Warden, identified the hammer. A Chinaman, who was working as a convict in the stone-cutting yard, corroborated the statement of the colored turnkey in the main, but stated that he saw a blow dealt by prisoner on the back of deceased's head. —In an attempt to verify this statement by adding together the export of tea to foreign countries at Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Amoy, and Hankow (direct), and caused us to arrive at a total of 1,245,100; and we are sorry that, after having taken a considerable amount of trouble, which any rational system of arranging the statistics would have saved us, we cannot find out that the latter amount, which would give fully Tls. 166,000,000 as the total export of tea from all the Chinese ports for 1867, is incorrect. We trust there is some satisfactory explanation, although the object of statistics is generally considered to be that they explain themselves, and especially so as the figures that seem to us inaccurate are in the table which is prepared with a view to forming a basis for future comparison. On the first blush it seems to us that piculs 1,222,492 or Tls. 149,658,000 is too small a quantity for Great Britain, the United States, and the Colonies; and Tls. 166,000,000 seem to us a more approximate estimate of the total export from China.—*N. C. Daily News*.

TRADE OF SHANGHAI.

The tonnage dues for 1867, which we collect from the Returns of the various ports, amount to Tls. 203,663, being a slight decrease on those of the former year, when they reached Tls. 217,732.

Coming to the more important features of the trade of Shanghai, we find that we have reason to congratulate ourselves. The import of Grey Shattings for the year was 2,142,874 pieces against 1,982,689 in 1866; Camels have declined from 132,211 pieces in 1866 to 104,776; Spanish Stripes have increased from 50,984 pieces in 1866 to 58,085 pieces; Long Ells have declined from 147,227 pieces to 131,988 pieces; Lustres and Orleans plus and figured have more than doubled, namely 475,710 pieces as against 231,800 in 1866; and Opium has slightly increased, from 41,140 chests in 1866 to 42,703 in 1867. In Foreign coal there is an appreciable decrease, the import for 1866 being 119,126 tons, and for 1867, 105,286 tons; but, on the other hand, there is an increase of 77,000 tons in the import of native coal—namely from 12,200 tons in 1866 to 89,625 tons in 1867.

The export of Black Tea from Shanghai amounted in 1867 to Tls. 52,014,400 and of Iron to Tls. 27,373,735; while, in the previous year, the corresponding figures were Tls. 41,900,800 and Tls. 24,052,266 respectively—being an increase in 1867 of Tls. 13,756,000. On referring to the Returns for 1866, we find that the export of Tea during that year from all China was piculs 1,183,042, while that set down on page 402 of the first part for 1867 is piculs 1,222,492. An attempt to verify this statement by adding together the export of tea to foreign countries at Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Amoy, and Hankow (direct), and caused us to arrive at a total of 1,245,100; and we are sorry that, after having taken a considerable amount of trouble, which any rational system of arranging the statistics would have saved us, we cannot find out that the latter amount, which would give fully Tls. 166,000,000 as the total export of tea from all the Chinese ports for 1867, is incorrect. We trust there is some satisfactory explanation, although the object of statistics is generally considered to be that they explain themselves, and especially so as the figures that seem to us inaccurate are in the table which is prepared with a view to forming a basis for future comparison. On the first blush it seems to us that piculs 1,222,492 or Tls. 149,658,000 is too small a quantity for Great Britain, the United States, and the Colonies; and Tls. 166,000,000 seem to us a more approximate estimate of the total export from China.—*N. C. Daily News*.

INLAND TRANSIT DUES.

As an instance of the excessive tax laid on every movement of commerce in the interior, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce quoted, some months ago, the difference in cost between a piece of shirtings laid down in Hankow, and the same piece laid down in Soochow—the one distant about 80 miles, the other about 600. Conveyance to the nearer city adds Tls. 0.36 to the original cost, while the same goods can be taken to Hankow for Tls. 0.05. In the former case subject to exactions at several Custom barriers, in the latter they pay only the cost of transit by river steamer. Another striking instance of the effect of these exactions, is afforded by the trade between Shanghai and Hangchow. Nearly all the commodities which reach the latter city from hence, are conveyed by the S.S. N. Company's steamers to Ningpo, and thence by boats to Hangchow. Yet there is good and unobscured canal communication between Shanghai and Hangchow, while there are no less than five over-hauls, or mud dams over which boats have to be pulled by bullocks, on the route from Ningpo. Hangchow, too, is nearly equidistant from either port; so that the voyage to Ningpo is a superfluous, incurred in order that the goods may afterwards be sent to their destination over an equal, long, and more difficult route than exists between Shanghai and the famous capital of Chekiang. It is obvious that some peculiar obstacle must exist on the latter route which diverts commerce from its natural channel; and that obstacle is simply the taxation to which goods are subjected on their passage. The bad effect of the inland dues could not be more forcibly shown than by these two cases. In the former, one-seventh is added to the cost of a piece of shirtings, during a transit of only 80 miles, and its price at that distance from the port of landing rendered nearly prohibitory. In the latter, commerce is stopped from its natural channel, and obliged to travel a double distance, involving more than double risk, to escape these exactions. We may judge of their onerous nature by the risk and expense which goods incur in the effort to avoid them. The result is that the provincial authorities of Kiang lose all, in the endeavour, to get too much. They drive trade from their own waters on to those of the neighbouring province, and the revenue which they would collect if their charges were more moderate, is diverted into the pockets of the Chekiang authorities. And what is true of imports is true of produce. For example, Chinkiang complains that the Fywhol pass pays to Ningpo instead of to Chinkiang, to escape these barrier exactions. It does seem rather strange that the same names—transit passes—which are used to free goods from the Chekiang canals, are not resorted to to pass them over their natural route from hence to Hangchow. The Fywhol, the correspondent lately suggested, the establishment of a Foreign Custom House at Hangchow, as a means for securing this end. But it seems very doubtful whether steamers could approach the port. And unless goods are to be carried thither direct, by sea, the advantage of such an establishment is not apparent. Its protection over goods passing along the canal, would be no more efficient than that of the Custom House at Shanghai. Transit passes granted at one end, would be as potent as if granted at the other. The same writer pointed out that the result of suppressing these exactions on the way between Shanghai and Hangchow, would be to divert two thirds of the Ningpo trade. We should be sorry for Ningpo; but there is no reason why goods should be forced to pass through it, in pursuence of a curious rule, when they might be sent much more directly to their destination. It is of course an object that imported goods should reach their mart in the interior as cheaply as possible. The shipping charges from hence to Ningpo may not be very heavy, but they constitute an item in the cost of a piece of shirtings at Hangchow; and it is a fact that the boat and coolie expenses from Ningpo to that city are heavier than from Shanghai. It is obvious therefore that if importers sent by the present route cost more, in Hangchow, than they need do if sent through their natural channel.—*N. C. Daily News*.

RESIDENCE IN THE INTERIOR.

We read in one of those old volumes which relate the early efforts of Missionaries in China, that a certain Father Valignan "looking, one day, out of a window of the College of Macao toward the continent, the good old man cried out with a loud voice and the most intimate affection of his heart, speaking to China; 'Ah! Rock, Rock, when wilt thou open, Rock?' The touching apostrophe of the old paragon of Christianity might even in these days rise to the lips of the pioneers of commerce. We have a material guarantee in the possession of Hongkong, we have treaty ports where, thanks to men-of-war, life and property have hitherto been safe; we have a vast commercial organization, we have the flags of every European power flying in the China seas, and a superb service of American built steamers passing to and fro on the Yangtze. We have Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary at Peking, so long important to diplomacy, to arms, and to mercantile enterprise. But yet the question recurs, in China opened? And the answer is, certainly not, in the true and complete sense that is to be desired. In fact it is not opened to merchants as it is opened to missionaries. The wish of the venerable Father Valignan has been accomplished to the letter. The Jesuit Fathers are allowed to traverse China; and they are everywhere respected and honoured. The merchant is obstructed and opposed whenever he attempts to push beyond the barriers that the letter of the treaties defines. The inevitable explanation of this state of affairs is found in the fact that the missionaries have been permitted to facilitate the propagation of the Catholic faith, and has never been satisfactorily won for the foreign merchant; but yet the comparison of the conditions of the two classes suggests other reflections. Have the merchants exhibited one tithe of the perseverance that has been displayed by the missionaries? We cannot think they have done so. To take a practical instance. Every one is now urging the necessity of penetrating into the interior of the country; it is seen by all to be highly desirable; but an incident has occurred at Yangchow which exhibits the hostility of the people or their rulers. We make an abortive warlike demonstration and withdraw. This is the feeblest conceivable course. Let half a dozen shooting parties go to Yangchow. Let them, if needs be, spend a few dollars in renting a house, and let the matter be tried and tested as practical men should try and test a point with which their highest commercial interests are intimately connected. Let travellers go and inspect the scene of the outrage; let a dozen well-equipped shooting parties go into the streets of the hostile city—having previously registered themselves at the British Consulate—and let the issue be tried. As it is, the Chinese are in full possession of the situation; but if they see an increased number of Englishmen coming on the scene they may have their eyes opened, and discover the real position of affairs. If after the first Jesuit missionaries had been stoned, they had taken ship to Portugal, it is obvious that the progress of the cross would have been neither rapid nor wide. In like manner, if at the very first bluish English residents at the ports allow themselves to be frightened from any attempt to penetrate the country, we shall never obtain the objects which are so near to our hearts and pockets. The shooting season is beginning; let British residents in Shanghai combine business with pleasure, and while making good bags, make a practical show of "pluck." As a rule, experience has shown that it is hopeless to expect help from the authorities at the capital; it remains to be seen what will be the result of a reference to Peking in the present instance. The Tsin-li-yamen has, we are told, written very satisfactorily on the subject, urging Tseng-kwo-fan to satisfy the British Consul in every respect; but this despatch was sent off before news had been received that Tseng-kwo-fan had refused to satisfy Mr Medhurst in any respect. We shall be curious to know what effect the despatch will have on his Excellency; but strongly doubt its inducing him to retract his advice, without further pressure. It remains to be seen whether Sir Rutherford will know how to apply this pressure, when he receives news of the Viceroy's insistence. If any case our plan would do good. Let the Chinese people once see that there are in earnest, and they will gradually lose faith in the statements of their rulers. It will be vain for mandarins to say that the Barbarians are driven away and baffled, if they see the aforesaid Barbarians with guns in their hands, traversing the fields, and exploring the cities of the northern provinces. There can be no doubt that the courage which was perfectly equal to devise an assault on defenceless Missionaries, will be paralyzed by the prospect of a fray with a band of Shanghai sportsmen.—*Ibid*.

MR. DISRAELI AND "BLACKWOOD."

Either knowledge of his subject is egregiously wanting to the writer who has begun the biography of the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli in the last number of *Blackwood*, or he has found it convenient to make a mistake of the Prime Minister's earlier history. The biographer gives a rose-coloured description of our Prime Minister's life between his return from his travels in the East and his entrance into the House of Commons, prominent in which is his leadership of the Young England band of dilettanti working men's friends, Lord John Manners, Mr George Synthe, and others. Mr Disraeli returned from the East in 1831, when Lord John Manners, Mr Synthe, and other Young Englanders were still at college. It was not till 1843 or 1844, when Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister, and Mr Disraeli not in his Government, that he associated himself with the group of youngsters in the House of Commons who were then derisively called "Young England." According to this biography, one of Mr Disraeli's chief difficulties was Sir Robert Peel when he first entered Parliament as the representative of that statesman's adherents to "the dinner of Tadpole and Taper." But Tadpole and Taper made their first appearance in "Comingsby," which appeared in 1844, seven years after Mr Disraeli's entrance into Parliament, and after he had openly assumed an offensive attitude towards Sir Robert. Minor blunders are thickly sown, as for instance, that Mr Bernal Osborne attacked Mr Disraeli in 1841, on the plea "that he had succeeded Mr Disraeli in the representation of Maidstone." Mr Bernal Osborne had been elected for High Wycombe, where Disraeli had been a candidate some eight or nine years before, with letters of recommendation from O'Connell and Hussey. The well-known incident of Disraeli's first failure in the House of Commons and his prophetic threat is treated very imperfectly in *Blackwood*. The writer says:—

"It was about this time, we believe, or a little later, that Mr Disraeli, ignorant at the moment with which he was dealing, gave utterance to the expression which has long since passed into the roll of prophecies fulfilled:—'You will not hear me; I tell you the day is coming when you shall hear me.'"

MR. HOOKER ON THE EVIDENCES.

(Speculator.)

We can scarcely wonder at that feeling of irritable dislike for dogmatic theology which so many physicists entertain, and which Dr Hooker expressed so clearly in his brilliant address at Norwich to the British Association. It is but a day, as it were, since the divines were presenting the man of science, and even now many pseudo-theologians confuse religion with belief in the verbal inspiration of the Hebrew Scriptures, till they are ready to pronounce all physical investigation an impious attempt to unsettle that which God has decided. It would make any human being impatient to be told that two plus two were not four, for there was a two which proved it to be five; and to men who think they have proof equal to irrefragable that the world has existed for millions of years, an assertion that it was created 6,000 years ago, and that the proof is a divinely revealed pedigree, has all the irritating effect of persecution, and of persecution inflicted by the foolish on the wise. The old syllogism, once so loved of divines, that if the story of the Fall is literally true, science has no foothold for inquiry about prehistoric man, and if it is not true Christianity has no basis, provokes even those who do not care whether Christianity has a basis or not, while on those who do care at once for Christianity and for science it has the effect of an insult or a blow. There is a great deal too much of this tone in the pulpit, a tone produced at once by ignorance and by fear, and we do not wonder at the bitterness of the remark, a bitterness so great that even a man like Dr Hooker exults in astronomy not so much because it has revealed to man "the glory of God in the heavens," as because it first "snatched the torch from the hands of

dogmatic teachers,"—by proving, we presume, that the sun does not go round the world. As a matter of fact, it did not help much to break the bonds of dogma as the discovery in morals called the right of private judgment; but we may let that pass. But it is surely not scientific to use this blunder of the clerical order, the distaste for science, which they are so rapidly repenting, to prejudice the minds of the students of physics against both theology and metaphysics, to style natural theology "that most dangerous of all two-edged weapons," to assert that those who employ the metaphysical method "are usually strongly imbued with prejudice and even delusion, and are beyond the pale of scientific criticism." That is precisely what orthodox theologians say of the men of science, and though they say it usually with little reason, Dr Hooker will not deny, we presume, the existence of scientific bigots. Dr Hooker admits fully, as we understand him, both the importance and the absorbing interest of theology, the "pastorate yearning of the soul to know its whence and whither," and he would be the first to agree that every truth must be tested by its relation to every other. Why, then, this tone of contempt for one method of inquiry? why turn off the theologians from attempting to correlate the truths they accept with the other truths science is laying bare, or the scientific men from using their weapons to support or destroy assertions which, if true, are yet more important than their own? Surely, it is possible for a man to believe, and yet pursue scientific investigation in a spirit of utter fearlessness. Theologians, Dr Hooker suggests, are always shifting their ground to meet every new fact revealed by science; but is not that the most strictly scientific method of trying any provisional theory of nature. He praises Sir C. Lyell for abandoning his ideas of special creations in favour of the theory of natural selection; and why, if he is right, is the theologian wrong who, unable, let us say, to argue any longer that miracles are arbitrary interferences, suggests that they may be the result of laws yet untraced higher than those already accepted—that law is not violated because a particular comet recurs only once in ten thousand years?

The whole story, however, should be told. It was on the occasion of Mr Disraeli's maiden speech, December 7, 1837, on a debate on a motion of Mr Smith O'Brien about an Irish election petition. The strange dress, figure and manner of the new member, and the studied extravagance of his diction, convulsed the House with laughter, which at last drowned his voice. The conclusion of the speech is thus reported in "Hunsard":—

"When they recollected the 'new loves' and the 'old loves,' in which so much of passion and recrimination was mixed up between the noble Titmus of the Treasury and learned Daphne of Liskard (loud laughter) notwithstanding the *amantium ira* had resulted, as he had always expected, in the *amoris interitio* (renewed laughter)—notwithstanding that political duels had been fought, in which more than one shot was in one hand the keys of St. Peter, and in the other the shouts that followed drowned the conclusion of the sentence! Let them see the philosophical prejudice of man! He was not at all surprised at the reception he had experienced. He had begun several times many things, and he had often succeeded at last. He would sit down now, but the hour would come when they would hear him. (The impudence of the House would not allow the hon. member to finish his speech, and during the greater part of the time the hon. member was on his legs he was so much interrupted that it was impossible to hear what he said.)"

BALZAC tells us that Mulherbe, the best French poet of his time, said the most gentle things in the world, but he did not say them with a good grace; and he was the worst reciter of his age. He spoiled his fine verses in reading them; besides that, one could scarcely hear him for the impediment in his speech and the lowness of his voice. He spoke at least six times in reciting a stanza of four lines; and it was this habit which caused the Chevalier Marnay to say of him that "he had never seen so moist a man as to dry a poet."

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 NIERENSTEINER, in quarts and pints.
 JOSEPHSHOFER.
 RUDESHEIMER BERG.
 SELTZER WATER, in quarts and pints.
Also,
 Ruinart Père & Fils CHAMPAGNE in

Gaspar Testulat's CHAMPAGNE, in qts,
and pints,
Perrier Jouet's CHAMPAGNE,
Jules Mumm
Adolph Collins Bouzy ¹¹ MOUSSEUX.
CABINET

Eugene CLUQUOT.
Duc de Montebello CORDON, in quart.
and pints.
Sparkling HOCK.
After Dinner CLARET, in pints.
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.
Ex "ESTAFETTE" and other Arrivals.
 GENUINE AVH GIN in red cases, 15
 squares.
 Genuine AVH GIN, in white bottles.

FOR SALE.
Ex "MOBILE" and other late Arrivals.

100 barrels Hamburg Prime mess BEEF.
100 barrels Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
A well assorted Invoice of Roth's Prime quality Russian ROPE, BOLTROPE, Seizing STUFF, HOUSELINE, MARLINE, LOGLINES, Signal Halyards, SPUN-

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE,
Ex "BELTED WILE," "CHUSAN,"
do do

BASS'S ALE in hogsheads and kilderkins.
 Barclay's STOUT in hogsheads.
 Bass's ALE in bottle, quarts and pints.
 Guinness's STOUT in bottle, quarts and pints.
 Hennessy's Pale Old BRANDY.

Dinner **SHERRIES** from \$6 upwards.
Fine Old PORT.
Ginger WINE, Ginger BRANDY and
Orange BITTERS.
HAMS, CHEESE and OILMAN'S
STORES.

JUST RECEIVED,
EX "DUNMAIL," Etc.

LIME JUICE, in 5 Gallon Jars.
Guinness's **STOUT** in pints and
quarts.
Draught BEER in hogsheads and
kilderkins.
White Trussers DUCK

BOWRA & Co.
Hongkong, June 11, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "*Chusan*" and "*Peter Denny*."
DRAUGHT BEER in Hogsheads and

DRUGGERS.
Draught **STOUT** in half Hogsheads.
Apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co
Hongkong, June 2, 1868.

FOR SALE

A SMALL Lot of Superior Old PORT-
WINE, Th. Cy. Sandeman, Oporto.
Fine Dry MADEIRA.
Fine CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC.
Various Superior Hungarian WINES.
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ' Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and
NAILS.
Apply to
BOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Printed & Published by CHARLES ABRAHAM
SAINT, Proprietor, at No. 2, Wyndham
Street, Victoria, Hongkong

the Country or Colon

Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Postmaster General has received the following Letters from the United States of America transmitted via the United Kingdom will be as follows, viz:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON.
Under 4 ounces, 12 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 " "
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 " "
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 " "
For every additional 4 oz., 12 " "

Via MANCHESTER.
Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 32 " "
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 48 " "
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 64 " "
For every additional 4 oz., 16 " "
Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 13, 1868.

1.—On the 1st October next, and thenceforward Money Order will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama, all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz:—

For sums not exceeding £25, 12 " "
Above £25 and not exceeding £50, 24 " "
Above £50 and not exceeding £100, 48 " "
Above £100 and not exceeding £250, 64 " "
Above £250 and not exceeding £500, 80 " "
Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000, 96 " "
Above £1,000 and not exceeding £2,500, 112 " "
Above £2,500 and not exceeding £5,000, 128 " "
Above £5,000 and not exceeding £10,000, 144 " "
Above £10,000 and not exceeding £25,000, 160 " "
Above £25,000 and not exceeding £50,000, 176 " "
Above £50,000 and not exceeding £100,000, 192 " "
Above £100,000 and not exceeding £250,000, 208 " "
Above £250,000 and not exceeding £500,000, 224 " "
Above £500,000 and not exceeding £1,000,000, 240 " "
Above £1,000,000 and not exceeding £2,500,000, 256 " "
Above £2,500,000 and not exceeding £5,000,000, 272 " "
Above £5,000,000 and not exceeding £10,000,000, 288 " "
Above £10,000,000 and not exceeding £25,000,000, 304 " "
Above £25,000,000 and not exceeding £50,000,000, 320 " "
Above £50,000,000 and not exceeding £100,000,000, 336 " "
Above £100,000,000 and not exceeding £250,000,000, 352 " "
Above £250,000,000 and not exceeding £500,000,000, 368 " "
Above £500,000,000 and not exceeding £1,000,000,000, 384 " "

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange at which Money Orders are being issued at the time of their presentation.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, showing the Counties in which they are situated, are lying up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as "Baring Brothers," will suffice; but the mere term Messrs., such as "Messrs. Rivington," or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as "Carroll Co.," is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Bank in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case, a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order mislaid or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be altered, the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

13.—Repayment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second Commission, to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn—for instance, if drawn in January and not paid before the end of the following January—all claims on the Money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to pay further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Official of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by unscrupulous men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

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Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

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General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

Insurances.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong and Canton for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868. 27 Jan-69

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
Rates will be charged on Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding twelve months, full annual rate.
Above twelve months, and not exceeding twenty-four months, full annual rate.
Above twenty-four months, and not exceeding thirty-six months, full annual rate.
Above thirty-six months, and not exceeding forty-eight months, full annual rate.
Above forty-eight months, and not exceeding sixty months, full annual rate.
Above sixty months, and not exceeding seventy-two months, full annual rate.
Above seventy-two months, and not exceeding eighty-four months, full annual rate.
Above eighty-four months, and not exceeding ninety-six months, full annual rate.
Above ninety-six months, and not exceeding one hundred and twenty months, full annual rate.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 28, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.
The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates.
DODD & Co.
Tamsui, 10th August, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
Rates will be charged for Short-Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding twelve months, full annual rate.
Above twelve months, and not exceeding twenty-four months, full annual rate.
Above twenty-four months, and not exceeding thirty-six months, full annual rate.
Above thirty-six months, and not exceeding forty-eight months, full annual rate.
Above forty-eight months, and not exceeding sixty months, full annual rate.
Above sixty months, and not exceeding seventy-two months, full annual rate.
Above seventy-two months, and not exceeding eighty-four months, full annual rate.
Above eighty-four months, and not exceeding ninety-six months, full annual rate.
Above ninety-six months, and not exceeding one hundred and twenty months, full annual rate.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
Until further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:—

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding twelve months, full annual rate.
Above twelve months, and not exceeding twenty-four months, full annual rate.
Above twenty-four months, and not exceeding thirty-six months, full annual rate.
Above thirty-six months, and not exceeding forty-eight months, full annual rate.
Above forty-eight months, and not exceeding sixty months, full annual rate.
Above sixty months, and not exceeding seventy-two months, full annual rate.
Above seventy-two months, and not exceeding eighty-four months, full annual rate.
Above eighty-four months, and not exceeding ninety-six months, full annual rate.
Above ninety-six months, and not exceeding one hundred and twenty months, full annual rate.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Million Sterling.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.
The Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 21, 1864.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 per cent.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding twelve months, full annual rate.
Above twelve months, and not exceeding twenty-four months, full annual rate.
Above twenty-four months, and not exceeding thirty-six months, full annual rate.
Above thirty-six months, and not exceeding forty-eight months, full annual rate.
Above forty-eight months, and not exceeding sixty months, full annual rate.
Above sixty months, and not exceeding seventy-two months, full annual rate.
Above seventy-two months, and not exceeding eighty-four months, full annual rate.
Above eighty-four months, and not exceeding ninety-six months, full annual rate.
Above ninety-six months, and not exceeding one hundred and twenty months, full annual rate.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
The following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:—

One month, 1/4 per cent.
Three months, 1/2 " "
Six months, 3/4 " "
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1st January, 1863.)
CAPITAL, £1,500,000, in 1,500 SHARES, of £1,000 each.
Paid up Capital, £400,000, or £266 2/3 per Share.
Provisional Committee.
W. J. BAYLY, Esq., Chairman.
(Messrs. TUNNEY & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co.)
A. MICHELS, Esq.
(Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)
E. H. LAVER, Esq.
(Messrs. GRIMM & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)
The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates.
DODD & Co.
Tamsui, 10th August, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
Rates will be charged for Short-Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding twelve months, full annual rate.
Above twelve months, and not exceeding twenty-four months, full annual rate.
Above twenty-four months, and not exceeding thirty-six months, full annual rate.
Above thirty-six months, and not exceeding forty-eight months, full annual rate.
Above forty-eight months, and not exceeding sixty months, full annual rate.
Above sixty months, and not exceeding seventy-two months, full annual rate.
Above seventy-two months, and not exceeding eighty-four months, full annual rate.
Above eighty-four months, and not exceeding ninety-six months, full annual rate.
Above ninety-six months, and not exceeding one hundred and twenty months, full annual rate.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
Until further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:—

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding twelve months, full annual rate.
Above twelve months, and not exceeding twenty-four months, full annual rate.
Above twenty-four months, and not exceeding thirty-six months, full annual rate.
Above thirty-six months, and not exceeding forty-eight months, full annual rate.
Above forty-eight months, and not exceeding sixty months, full annual rate.
Above sixty months, and not exceeding seventy-two months, full annual rate.
Above seventy-two months, and not exceeding eighty-four months, full annual rate.
Above eighty-four months, and not exceeding ninety-six months, full annual rate.
Above ninety-six months, and not exceeding

